

SPORTS

Convincing win for Zhelezovsky

Soviet speedskater Igor Zhelezovsky has snatched the world allround sprint title, winning three events during the championships at a well-known ring in the town of Heerenveen, Holland. He twice won the 500 m, clocking 37.91 on each occasion, and placed second (1:15.71) and first (1:14.30) in the 1,500 m.

He tallied 150.825 points, ahead of twice Olympic winner Gaetan Boucher of Canada (151.740) and Dan Jannson of the USA (153.335).

The women's winner was Olympic champion Christo Rothenburger of the GDR. Even though she fell in the 500 m on the second day, she captured three events, winning the big gold medal, despite the fact that her sum total was worse than that of the other award winners. On Sunday she clocked an excellent 1:22.74 in the 1,000 m, and tallied 170.680 points. Her compatriot Angela Stahnke came second with 107.315 points while Polish veteran, Eryka Rys-Parens, was third with 107.410.



Igor Zhelezovsky — the world's 1985 top sprinter.

Gold in biathlon

The USSR women's biathlon team ended the world championships in the town of Egg (Switzerland) by winning the 3x5 km relay, Kaive Parve from Tartu, who had earlier won gold and silver in the individual event.

European judokas win world cup

An all-European judo team has won the first ever world continental cup, heading Asia 4-3 in a rather interesting contest held in the Palace of Sports in the French capital.

The Europeans, among them wrestlers from the USSR (Khasret Tletsert of Makhov and Nikolai Solodukhin of Khabarovsk), Austria and France, sweetly beat the Pan-American of Africa teams 6-1 and 7-5 respectively to enter the final.

Prior to the final the Asian team, mainly comprising 10 founders — Japan — beat the African and the Pan-American teams 6-1, 6-1.

VOLLEYBALL NEWS

Moscow Roglova Dynamo played splendidly all the three games in the final tournament of the men's European Cup Winners Cup in the French city of Saint-Nazaire and came out tops. It was their debut in such a major and prestigious competition.

The volleyball team of the Alma-Ain house-building combine making a debut in the European Cup, proved equal to the task. Already in elimination matches they knocked out such distinguished clubs as

Traktor (Schwarin, GDR) and the Central Army Club Septemvriusko Znamya (Sofia, Bulgaria) who have won the Champions Cup and the Cup Winners Cup. The decisive games involving four top clubs in Europe, the Alma-Ain team, Olimpia Teodoro (Ravenna, Italy), SV Lohhof (West Germany) and Tungsram (Budapest, Hungary) — were held at Forli, Italy. The girls from the capital of Soviet Kazakhstan successfully beat the Hungarian end West German champions with the same score 3-0, and downed the hosts 3-1 in the closing game.

Another Soviet club, Sverdlovsk Umluchka, view in the Cup Winners Cup final in Ankara. Beating 3-0 both Bulgarian Akademik and Palleolo Nelsen (Italy), they went down to Dynamo (GDR) 2-3 and placed second.

Vyacheslav TRUSHKOV

Eve of matches against Argentina

The leading rugby clubs of the country have begun the new season with an all-Union winter tournament on Moscow's snow pitches in which the country's champions, the rugby team of Yuri Gagarin Air Force Academy (AFA) emerged victorious in the second and third places are Slava and Lokomotiv of Moscow.

According to senior coach of AFA Yevgeny Antonov, the present tournament is a good rehearsal for the participants prior to the 22nd USSR championship which starts in a month's time. He believes Slava is in a better condition as compared with last year. It demonstrated the adherence to a creative style: attack on attack and technique. Slava will be one of the favourites of the championship, Antonov opines.

Now rugby fans are awaiting

with interest the performance in the Soviet Union of Argentina rugby players. Let me note that the national team of that country have been champions of South America on several occasions. Their matches with Soviet clubs are scheduled for the first half of March.

Recently Argentina joined the International Amateur Rugby Federation (FIRA), so in the near future it is possible its national team will take part in the top division European championship in which the FIRA Cup will be at stake. Specialists give a positive assessment of this fact, regarding it as a sign of expansion and consolidation of the position of the rugby federation, which has included a representative of the South American school of rugby in its ranks.

The forthcoming matches with the Argentinean team will, to a certain extent, become for the Soviet rugby players a preparation towards the regular games of the 21st European championship.

UEFA on 1988 European championship

At its meeting at the Born headquarters UEFA has considered applications by four candidates to hold the 1988 European championship and decided that West Germany most fully satisfied its requirements. The final decision will be taken at the March 15 meeting of the UEFA executive committee.

The other applications came from England, Holland and countries of Northern Europe (Sweden, Denmark, Finland and Norway).

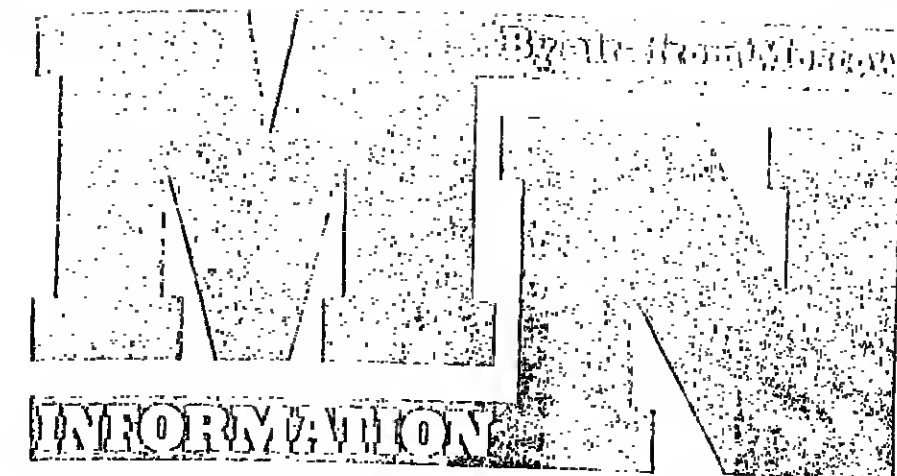


The Air Force Academy team won from Moscow its motif in a recent national championship.

Photo by Sergei Pashin

ship. In May they will play national teams of Spain, Tulu France and Romania.

Alexander BUDYKO



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KONSTANTIN CHERNENKO: we must coordinate efforts to stop nuclear threat

The forty years after the war have proved beyond all doubt that a state of force and an attempt of military superiority will lead to heightened tensions and hostility. Stacks of weapons have not strengthened anyone's security, that of the United States inclusive.

This is an excerpt from Konstantin Chernenko's reply to a letter received from American World War II veterans. They expressed the belief that elimination of nuclear weapons was Number One priority, and hoped that an agreement in this direction will be reached between the Soviet Union and the United States.

Konstantin Chernenko points out that one of the main lessons taught by the past war is that the Soviet Union and the United States fighting side by side, repulsed those who attempted to dominate the world. The experience of World War II imperatively dictates the necessity to coordinate efforts to stop the military threat now hanging over people and to stop the insane arms race.

Soviet-American cooperation is very necessary today, when the dilemma is whether or not there will be life on Earth, stressed the Soviet leader. I have often had to say and write that many things in the world depend on what sort of relations the Soviet Union and the United States maintain. No differences, as you

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Konstantin Chernenko, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has been handed over a certificate of his election as a deputy to the eleventh convocation of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation. At the hand-over ceremony.

Andrei Gromyko VISITS SPAIN, ITALY

The United States continue to accelerate its military preparations, and to disrupt the existing military and strategic parity. This way, Washington hopes to attain a commanding height from where it could dictate its terms to other countries and to decide which social systems other countries should have, and how relations between states should be conducted.

This was stated by the First Vice-Chairman of the USSR

Council of Ministers, Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrei Gromyko now on an official visit to Spain. He met the Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, and the Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Morán.

The Soviet Union and Spain have shared the view that the present tense international situation makes it imperative for all states to contribute towards eliminating the threat of nuclear

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Election results

The Central Elections Board has summed up the results of February 24 elections to the Supreme Soviets of constituent and autonomous republics and the local Soviets of People's Deputies.

Candidates to the Supreme Soviets of the constituent republics received 185,206,952 votes which makes up 99.96 per cent of the total. All the 6,728 candidates got absolute majority of the votes needed to be elected as deputies, 63.8 per cent of them are men and 36.2 per cent are

women. On the total, 67.1 per cent are members or candidates members of the Communist Party, while the other 32.9 per cent are non-Party people. Workers make up 33.8 per cent of the total, collective farmers — 18.8 per cent. Young people under 30 constitute 20.3 per cent. New deputies make up 62.7 per cent of those elected.

Candidates to the Supreme Soviets of the autonomous republics drew the votes of 14,450,754 people, or 99.90 per cent of the electorate. All the 3,460 candidates who stood the elections received absolute majority of the

votes required to be elected as deputies. The break down of votes between men and women in the autonomous republics' Soviets is 59.7 and 40.3 per cent respectively, between Party and candidate members, and non-Party people — 63 and 37. Workers make up 38.4 per cent of all deputies, collective farmers — 12.2. Young people under thirty — 23.6. New deputies make up 64.7 per cent.

The number of deputies elected to the local Soviets totals 2,304,703, of whom 40.7 per cent are men and 59.3 per cent are women. The ratio between Party and candidate members, and non-Party people is 42.8 per cent to 57.2 per cent. Of the total, 44.5 per cent are workers and 24.8 per cent are collective farmers. Young people under thirty constitute 34.5 per cent. In 30 constituencies — 63 rural Soviets, three settlement Soviets, and five district Soviets the candidates failed to receive more than half of the required votes and were therefore not elected. In three constituencies the elections were declared null and void and in another 34 elections did not take place because of the departure of the candidates. Now elections are to be held again in all these constituencies.

AUCCTU IN SOLIDARITY WITH NICARAGUA

New crude attacks on the government of sovereign Nicaragua by the American administration have aroused angry condemnation among the Soviet people, the Soviet trade-union association, the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions (AUCCTU) has emphasized in its statement.

This new batch of insinuations and threats against the young sovereign republic is meant to convince the US Congress to allocate funds to finance the activities of the counter-revolutionary gangs and direct military intervention in Nicaragua's affairs in order to overthrow its legitimately elected government. Large-scale military manoeuvres are held for the same purpose near Nicaraguan borders.

On behalf of millions of Soviet workers, the AUCCTU declares its inviolable solidarity with the people of the Sandino homeland.



Young Nicaraguans, wherever they may be — at construction sites or on coffee plantations, in the military detachments or the Sandinista People's Army — make worthy contribution to the defence of the revolution.

Young Nicaraguans building defence fortifications in Masagua.

On the road to Venus

The flight of the Soviet automatic interplanetary stations, Vega 1 and Vega 2, designed to conduct research into the planet Venus and Halley's comet, is in its third month now. As they fly along the Earth-Venus path, the stations measure magnetic and solar space rays, magnetic fields and interplanetary plasma.

To prepare for the principal new research into the circulation of the atmosphere of Venus with the help of probes, signals from transmitters aboard

the Vega 1 and Vega 2 were received on January 21 and February 18. Research centres outside Moscow, in Yevpatoriya and Simferopol (Crimea), at Goldstone (USA), Jodrell Bank (England), Canberra (Australia) and Sweden received and processed the data. In the course of the experiments work was done to improve the coordination of various elements of the land-based measuring system which will help indicate the precise location of probes during their forthcoming drift in the atmosphere of Venus.

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SHE WINS NEHRU MEDAL

Natasha Kharybina, member of an art studio at Builders' House of Culture in Izmailovo district (Moscow), has won the memorable Gold Medal at the International Jawaharlal Nehru contest

for this year. Sponsored by well-known artist, Shaker Pili, it is annually organized in India by



Chairwoman of the women's club of the Indian Embassy in the USSR, Sande Hassan, is prominent figure in the country's women's movement, congratulating Natasha Kharybina.



Photo by Yevgeny Nikanin

Handwritten text: "We are in it!"

DANGEROUS ZEAL

Washington. The Reagan administration does not want to show preparedness for businesslike, constructive discussions of the issues to be dealt with at the forthcoming Geneva talks. This is unequivocally confirmed by US Air Force Lieutenant-General J. Abrahamsen, who heads an organization for the implementation of the "strategic defence initiative". Speaking in the House Committee on Armed Services, he said that though the USA might consider any proposal by the Soviet Union in this respect, it would, nevertheless, continue research into this programme which calls for the creation of a gigantic system of anti-missile defences with space-based elements. As part of this programme, he said, a comprehensive research was already under way to develop earth- and space-based laser weapons, as well as beam and other laser weapons.

The zeal of the White House over the dangerous plans to militarize outer space is fraught with lethal danger for mankind and is up against growing opposition in the USA and other parts of the world.

The programme of "star wars" worked out by the Reagan administration aims at turning outer space into an arena of military activities, maintains noted American physicist and Nobel Prize winner, Hans A. Bethe.



Our outer space researches are appropriately shielded. Drawing by Yuri Ivanov

FACTS AND EVENTS

Another 14 prisoners of the dictatorial regime in Uruguay, jailed for their political convictions, have been released. Altogether 78 people were released lately, stresses "La Hora" paper, and yet there are still nearly 350 political prisoners in Uruguay. The country's public demands their immediate release.

Nigeria considers it impossible to submit to the demands of the International Monetary Fund and make a considerable devaluation of the national currency — the naira — said Nigeria's head of state Muhammadu Buhari. He stated that agreeing to the Fund's terms would still further complicate the situation in the country, the cost of living will go up, as well as inflation, as has already been the case in countries infiltrated by the Fund.

Nicaragua proposes peace initiatives

Managua. The Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega has read a statement on behalf of the republic's revolutionary government putting forward new peace initiatives aimed at relaxing tensions in Central America.

The statement notes that Nicaragua reiterates that it is not and will never be a military base for any foreign state. Taking into consideration the seriousness of the situation in the region, it continues, we believe that as the first step towards reaching the aims of the Contadora group completely supported by Nicaragua, it is necessary to withdraw all the military advisers from

Central America. Nicaragua will then disperse with the assistance of one hundred Cuban military instructors. The first half of these instructors will return to Cuba in May 1985.

In the context of the Contadora process Nicaragua has decided to introduce an unlimited moratorium on purchases of any new types of weapons including interceptor planes necessary to reinforce the country's air defences.

In order to fill the attempts to block the initiative of the Contadora group, Nicaragua is taking practical steps to eliminate some minor hindrances which have arisen in the activities of this group.

KONSTANTIN CHERNENKO: we must coordinate efforts to stop nuclear threat

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justly remark, should hinder the dialogue.

The Soviet Union favours concerted efforts with the United States in matters of war and peace, and in the course of ridding mankind of the nuclear threat. We believe that the forthcoming talks, the aim of which is to prevent the arms race from

spreading into outer space and stop it here on Earth, limit and reduce nuclear armaments and to consolidate strategic stability, provide an opportunity to take practical steps towards a peaceful and secure future. However, some things do not depend on the Soviet Union and its good-will. Similar readiness from the other side is essential for reaching agreement.

Andrei Gromyko VISITS SPAIN, ITALY

(Continued from page 1)

disaster, curbing the arms race, and making the international climate healthier.

The two sides resolutely spoke in favour of peaceful solutions to the problems in Central America and expressed their opposition to all forms of interference in the region's domestic affairs. They shared the belief that the talks made by the Contadora Group can help achieve a peaceful settlement of the situation around Nicaragua.

Before going to Spain Andrei Gromyko had paid a visit to Italy, where he held meetings with the country's President Alessandro Pertini, the Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti and other Italian leaders.

Among other things, a joint Soviet-Italian statement noted that the sides positively evaluate the fact that the subject of talks between the Soviet Union and the United States in Geneva will embrace the entire range of issues involved in space and nuclear weapons, both strategic and medium-range, and that they will be discussed and decided on in their interrelations. They are convinced that

the basis for the negotiations agreed upon in Geneva can help achieve substantial progress in all aspects of the subjects to be dealt with.

The sides still stand for making the nuclear non-proliferation regime, a complete and effective ban on chemical weapons, progress at the talks on the reduction of troops and armaments in Central Europe, other related measures and for putting an end to the arms race.

The two sides regarded as useful the close cooperation envisaged in the Soviet-Italian protocol on consultations aimed at resuming the process of detente, eliminating the existing pockets of tension and normalizing the international situation.

THE 'HEILBRONN APPEAL'

Bonn. The district court of Heilbronn in Baden-Württemberg passed a resolution demanding a withdrawal of the federal nuclear Forthing-2 missiles deployed on an American military base at Waldheim in that district. Earlier a similar decision was passed by the local council of communist. Thus, the authorities of a whole administrative area of a West German land have raised a voice of protest against turning West Germany into a launch pad for American first-strike nuclear missiles.

This step is a reaction to the dangerous incident happened at the base this past January, when a "line to technical reasons", a self-firing took place of one of the stages of a Pershing-2 missile. The incident made people in West Germany get a serious thought to the real threat to life and security being placed in the country to please Washington. The peace-loving public of Heilbronn and adjacent area demand that the West German Government stop the deployment of American nuclear missiles and remove the already deployed missiles from West German soil. The "Heilbronn appeal" was widely welcomed by people in other areas.

FACTS AND EVENTS

New Zealand prime minister David Lange recently addressed members of New Zealand and US business circles in Los Angeles. Among other things, he said: "We do not expect the USA to support us with its nuclear weapons."

The Women's International Democratic Federation has sharply condemned recent acts of aggression by the Israeli army in south Lebanon and expressed solidarity with the struggle for the women of that country for freedom and independence. It stresses a Federation statement circulated in Berlin.

A protest march against plans to deploy American first-strike nuclear missiles has ended in Belgium. The marchers started from the military base at Florennes and proceeded to Brussels. They included 48 activists of the anti-war movement. Their number increased with that of civilian activists. The marchers intended to display in Belgium. The marchers were accompanied by two hundred peace activists from Belgium, France, and Holland.

The marchers at Florennes. Photo Reuters-TASS



Euro-Parliament Commission worries over rise of fascism

Brussels. There is a serious threat of the revival of fascism in Western European countries. High vigilance and maximum of vigilance which millions of people during World War II witnessed by the German Nazis does not occur again, said speaker after speaker at a meeting of the Commission of the European Parliament examining instances of fascism and growing racist sentiments in Western Europe.

The speakers noted that at present, a large number of extreme right-wing organizations are operating under different fronts in West Germany, Sweden, France, Denmark, Italy and Belgium. The Committee's Chairman, Ford of Great Britain, said that the neo-fascists are attracting

young people. In some West European countries youth organizations exist, like "The Youth Front" in Belgium, for example. During its debates, the Commission revealed the close links existing between the neo-fascist groupings in different countries.

ALGERIA HAS MADE ANOTHER STEP FORWARD IN THE PAST DECADE

Algiers. The main targets of the first five-year plan for socio-economic development of Algeria in 1980-84 have been reached. This has been declared here by Ali Ould Boumedienne, the Minister for Planning and Regional Development of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic.

He noted that despite the adverse effect of the crisis in the West and the falling world prices for oil, the Algerian economy has been developing successfully.

The average annual rates of economic development stood at five per cent. Particularly rapid has been the growth in steel industry, and in mechanical and electrical engineering which has

created favourable conditions for the development of other industries.

Over the past five years, the republic created 711 thousand new jobs. Ali Ould Boumedienne also pointed out the growth in the living standards of the Algerian working people. Their annual incomes have been growing at 10 per cent on an average. There have been considerable increases in the allocations for cultural and social purposes. The pension fund has been raised threefold. The total of 430 thousand new flats have been built and 130 outpatient clinics have been opened. The number of students has doubled and now stands at 118 thousand.

Science and technology

SOLAR WATER HEATERS

There are over 4 million solar water-heating batteries in Japan. In the southern islands of Kyushu and Shikoku they are mounted on the roofs of almost every private house. According to the Japanese Ministry of Industry and Foreign Trade, solar transformers of energy help save more than half a million kilowatts of combustible materials.

COLD-RESISTANT INSECTS

As a rule, insects cannot live in frosty weather. The energy in their organisms is not enough to withstand cold. But a short while ago, in the Himalayas, scientists discovered a bumblebee unknown species of insects staying active in temperature of -16°C. Almost all of them were females. The mechanism which protects them from cold has not been fully studied yet. Scientists believe that by nature the organisms of these "snow-dwellers" are cold-resistant.

WINDMILLS AGAIN

According to experts, about 30,000 windmills were operating in Holland, Denmark and North Germany during the 19th century. With the emergence of new engines and fuel in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the number of operating windmills was reduced almost to zero. But in connection with that, energy began the comeback of windmills in the 60s of this century. They serve to generate cheap electricity. About 1,000

wind-powered stations are operating today in Denmark. By the year 2000 it is expected that their number will become not much less than in the 19th century. Experts believe that this will help meet up to 30 per cent of the requirement in electricity.

DOCILE MICROSCOPE

Paris medical specialists have tested, in the course of two operations, a microscope controlled by human voice. A computer turns the surgeon's commands into action. Before the operation it is tuned in to the voice of the operating doctor. According to specialists the new microscope enables a surgeon to concentrate more on the operation.

OF INTEREST

Legend confirmed?

Many people know the legend about the famous rat-trapper of Gumpelen. As the legend goes, he saved the city from rodents by luring them into a lake with the sounds of a magic flute. Until now this legend was believed to be sheer fiction. But the incident that happened to a Canadian woman, Jocelyn Scobell, makes us take a different look of the story. One day Jocelyn, practising on flute, in a park, suddenly noticed with surprise that several gophers had gathered around her, attentively listening and the result was always

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

PHILOSOPHY OF IMPERIALIST PLUNDER

Commenting on the statement made by the US State Secretary George Shultz in San Francisco, PRAVDA writes editorially that Shultz's speech was in effect a call to imperialist countries to all the peoples who are not going to submit themselves to the dictate of the American imperialism. For all this Shultz did not spare any efforts to depict the American administration as the champion of freedom and human rights. He even attempted to present the Somozist atrocities who are in the pay of the CIA, the dishonors in Afghanistan and the Pol Pot murders, and other counter-revolutionary rill-rall as the inheritors of the cause of the 18th-century American revolution.

Judging by all evidence this was required in order to substantiate the "crusade" from Washington against the freedom-loving peoples. Nicaragua is the classical target of the "crusade". Whereas previously the aggression against Nicaragua was justified by the need to "block" the non-existent supplies of weapons to Salvadoran guerrillas, today, this camouflage has been cast aside as unnecessary. What is being discussed is a direct military interference by the United States in order to overthrow the Government of Nicaragua.

It is obvious that in Washington they believe that the United States should abide by no law and that there are no international laws in existence for the United States to obey. Life has taught others many times where such a stance may lead to.

CMEA COUNTRIES HAVE DYNAMIC DEVELOPMENT

Last year, the CMEA countries in the whole achieved tangible results in their socio-economic development, writes KONGRESKAYA GAZETA.

Preliminary estimates speak of considerable increases in the national income produced in the CMEA countries. As compared with 1983, it went up in 1984 by 4.6 per cent in the People's Republic of Bulgaria, by 3.4 per cent in the Hungarian People's Republic, by 5.5 per cent in the German Democratic Republic, by 7.4 per cent in terms of the GNP in the Republic of Cuba, by 4.4 per cent in the Mongolian People's Republic, by 7.7 per cent in the Polish People's Republic, by 2.8 per cent in the Socialist Republic of Romania, by 2.8 per cent in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (used for consumption and accumulation) and by 3.2 per cent in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. Positive results in maintenance of the economy and raising the level of the economic activity have been obtained in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

An overwhelming part of the increase in the industrial output which in the European countries of the CMEA stood at more than 90 per cent, has been achieved through increases in productivity of labour. These countries have achieved a increase of the specific consumption of energy and material resources.

BURDEN OF DEBTS

The declaration which the ASEAN countries adopted nearly 18 years ago in Bangkok says that the aim of the organization is speeding up the economic, social and cultural progress of the member-countries and the achievement of their greater independence, writes SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA.

Have these goals been achieved? At present, the external debt of the Philippines, for example, has reached the sum of 26 thousand million dollars, which means that it has increased threefold as compared with 1966. According to the information supplied by bankers and non-government economists, Indonesia's foreign debt stands at nearly 24 thousand million dollars. Before the end of the current decade it will grow by three to four thousand million dollars every year. Who to and what for do the ASEAN countries pay off debts and interests on these debts? They have found themselves heavily indebted to foreign investors among whom the biggest are Japan and the United States. The plans of the ASEAN nations to achieve independence turned out to be an illusion.

ETHIOPIA: COMBATING THE DROUGHT

The results of the fight against the drought in Ethiopia are visible even now, writes KONGRESKAYA PRAVDA. The Special Commission on Assistance and Rehabilitation is operating very actively. The country has about two hundred posts opened to distribute food. This alone has allocated nearly 80 million birr for saving victims. Another ten million has come as voluntary contributions from working people, from industries and from public organizations. Relying on the assistance from the socialist countries, Ethiopia has started translating into practice a large-scale programme for resettlement of nearly two million people from the arid areas in the north to more fertile parts of the country.

Yet, these are merely stop-gap measures. It has been confirmed by the drought that the best type of food aid is the aid in developing effective national agriculture and food industry. It is exactly in this direction that cooperation is being made wider between the African states and the countries of the socialist community.

the same, the rodents reacted to definite melodies. Now this natural phenomenon is being studied by Canadian zoologists.

Competition of skyscrapers

New York and Chicago have been arguing for decades as to whose skyscraper is higher. Today Chicago's Sears Tower built in that city is 443 metres high. But New York is not going to give in. It intends to overtake the competitor by 148 metres with "150-storey skyscraper" in Manhattan. Offices of companies, flats, restaurants and a hotel will be housed there on an area of 510,000 sq m. In length the building will stretch for 200 metres, all along the banks of the East River.

VIEWPOINT

Yuri KURITSYN

Training personnel for developing countries



The Patrice Lumumba Peoples' Friendship University in Moscow, which trains mostly students from Asian, African and Latin American countries, recently marked its 25th anniversary. It has already trained 13,000 specialists in various fields, and has a current student and post-graduate population of 6,700 made up of 450 nationalities from 107 countries.

Other figures were cited too (in connection with the jubilee) on assistance of the USSR and other socialist countries to developing countries in the training national personnel. For instance, today the USSR provides training in higher and secondary education schools for over 100,000 young foreign students. Cuba, over 20,000 students from developing countries, Bulgaria 6,000, etc. It was also mentioned that socialist countries have helped build in "third world" nations scores of institutes and technical schools and nearly 200 training centres, from which over 1.5 million students with higher or secondary specialized education or vocational training have graduated.

Nearly at the same time the USA declared its intention to expand its training programmes for students from developing countries. Director of the US Agency for International Development P. McPherson, who voiced this declaration in Washington, did not hide the fact that the socialist states had by far surpassed the USA in this field by awarding seven times more government scholarships to such students than the USA.

It is not the first time US authorities have resorted to a comparative analysis of aid to developing countries so far as their own national personnel training is concerned. For instance, in December 1982 "The Washington Post" cited State Department figures to the effect that the USA was spending eleven times less money on that than the socialist states.

A survey of last October in this area by the US General Accounting Office revealed nearly the same ratio. "Socialist bloc" countries, the survey indicated, granted only 1,000 scholarships to students from developing nations

in the mid-50s, but have since made such rapid progress as to have trained nearly 300,000 students from over a hundred nations to date.

The survey further notes that the overwhelming majority of foreign students in the USA are paying their own way. We might add that this purely commercial approach gives the USA an annual net income of 2,500 million dollars. Besides, the USA and other Western nations have made it a point of offering jobs to better qualified higher school graduates from developing countries with an explicit intention to secure for themselves further economic gains. According to UNESCO figures, profits accruing from this permanent practice amount to many billion dollars a year.

What attracts one's attention in the above surveys, though, is the total lack of concern for developing nations themselves, which badly need specialists. If any mention is made of the need to review US policy on granting scholarships to "third world" citizens, this is dictated solely by US foreign policy interests, the

desire to "strengthen US security" to retain "US spheres of influence" in the face of "long-term Soviet interference"—meaning the comprehensive Soviet aid to developing countries in training personnel — and the like.

In short, a new era of the "cold war" is in the making. Washington's world strategy, characterized by a maniacal desire to turn any area of international communication into a field of confrontation, has thoroughly poisoned both the political and business climate on this planet. Now the plan is to turn international cooperation in education, advancement of science and culture, and other fields of extreme significance for young independent states, into an area of confrontation with socialism.

To urgently eliminate the legacy of colonialism in their economy and culture, these states vitally need engineers, agronomists, doctors, etc., and the socialist and many other nations are helping them in this. USSR alone trains "third world" students in over 150 fields — and all of them return home to help build their national economies.

This policy has won worldwide recognition. But Washington alone sees it, in the words of the US General Accounting Office survey, as a "threat to US interests". It is eager to counter it with its own programmes focusing, as the survey indicates, on training not specialists but rather people obliged to "their benefactors" and ready to play the role of the "fifth neo-colonialist column" at home.

Round the Soviet Union

WHOSE PRODUCTION HAS
STARTED IN TAJIKISTAN
[CENTRAL ASIA] REPLACES
GOLD AND SILVER IN MICRO-
ELECTRONICS. This makes much
cheaper the production and re-
duces the size of instruments.
The electronic part of a TV set
may be reduced to the size of
a matchbox. Superpure alumi-
num is turned out by the labora-
tory of the Tajik Academy of
Sciences. This laboratory has
actually turned into a major en-
terprise.

SHIELD AGAINST VIRUSES

NARROW ESCAPE FOR WHITE GRAMPUS

The animals were migrating along the Arctic coast of Chukotka when a sudden gale hatched the strolchs with ice floes. The white grinnings saved themselves in a very dangerous situation. The local residents reported the accident to the fish protection service and a powerful icebreaker, the "Moskva," was sent to help the animals out. With only 10 miles left to reach the open water the ship had to work around. Yet the seamen did not abandon the idea of saving the animals. They started propelling a second onslaught on the ice. Many



Having taken a decision on the universal introduction of chess, workers in secondary schools have come up against a host of problems. They sought additional rooms for the chess classes, and designed interiors for them. They seeded play and demonstration boards, special books. Finally, they decided to lead teachers.

Norilsk asked the Grandmaster Lev Psakilis to play with them. As a result of demonstration chess games, six of them drew with the eminent chess player. It is not known what they will become in the future, but they will learn to take decisions worthy of grandmasters playing at chess heard at school.

Alexander FRADKIN

The refined iron plant, such as the enterprise in the USSR, is yet another proof of American achievements in non-ferrous metallurgy.

power considerable sums have been allocated for the construction of irrigation facilities. Seventeen reservoirs, and a number of canals have been built. The most important of them is the 1,100-kilometre canal built in the Karakum Desert — over 80 per cent of Turkmen's territory. The area of irrigated land has almost trebled in 30 years and exceeds million hectares.

'PAMIR' UNDER BAIKAL

As far back as the 19th century it was discovered that Ball had three big hollows divided by mighty underwater ranges, the study of which was started not long ago. They nearly approach the water surface and are covered with a thick layer of sediments.

To determine the thickness of

deposits of silt and clay drifted
a deep well in the delta of the
Selenge River—the biggest tri-
bute of the lake, however the
did not reach the earth. They
had to make use of fathometers
of increased capacity and under-
water blasts, which helped es-
tablish the scope of loose sedi-
ments: in the central belt

**Scythian
warrior's armour**

that medieval warriors were very original in the design at their mail coats has been confirmed by a Scythian warrior's mail made by smiths two and a half thousand years ago. A complete set of an ancient nomad's battle armour has far the time been restored of a scythian warrior. The work is the restoration research work of the Ukrainian Ministry of Culture.

We can now see the clothes of warriors of tribes that inhabited the northern Black Sea land 7th to 3rd centuries B.C.

INFORMATION No. 17, 1984

Places to visit

A VISIT TO ALEXANDER GOLDENWEISER



Special niche in Goldenwaiser's friendship with Tolstoy. He wrote

Oleg VISIINYAKOV
Photos by the author

Dialogue between computer and schoolchildren

The Soviet school reform envisages a course of automated training where computer becomes one of the technical facilities. The school is assisted by experts of higher educational establishments and research institutes.

Riga in miniature

According to architects, old Leningrad, without losing its administrative functions (it will house the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Latvia, a number of ministries and institutions), will become a zone of arts, museums, parks, racetracks and entertainment. Interested persons will have an opportunity to enjoy architectural relics dating back to the 19th century.

VIEWPOINT

COSMONAUTS FROM NOW UNTIL THE YEAR 2000

Vladimir SHATALOV,
USSR Pilot-Cosmonaut,
cosmonaut training leader

Last year was rich in outer space events. Among the most important was, undoubtedly, the record-breaking 237-day voyage on board the Soviet orbital station Salyut-7. For slightly under eight months Lennid Kizim, Vladimir Solovov and Oleg Alifan conducted experiments in a station during that period thus setting a new record for long-duration flights in outer space. The first Indian cosmonaut, Bhanu Prasad Sarabhai, was the first Indian to accompany Yuri Gagarin with the Soviet cosmonauts, Yurii Malyshyev and Gennadiy Strekalov. The other was indeed comprising men cosmonauts, Vladimir Dzhelezukov and Igor Volk and a woman cosmonaut, Svetlana Savitskaya. This was the latter's second space journey.

In the course of the main expedition, more than six hundred experiments were conducted on such subjects as natural sciences, technologies, medicine, and astronomy. Kizimi and Solov'ov emerged out of the space station on six occasions and undertook considerable amount of prophylactic and assembly works, which collectively contributed to the prolongation of the service life of the station.

Participants in the main expedition photographed nature for nearly two hundred national conicoid organizations. In all there are more than eight hundred institutions through the country using space information in their work.

Practical orientation also marked the programs of the Soviet-Libyan expeditions. In the opinion of Indian specialists, photographs of their territory taken in the course of the international expedition will have substantial influence on the development of a country's economy. The space photographs handed over to India are useful in several ways: more purposeful mineral prospecting, evaluating the hydrocarbon resources and stocks of timber, and finding out new grazing grounds and suitable agricultural lands.

Kizim, Atkov and Soleyvov participated in two more large-scale scientific experiments — "The Black Sea" and "Interkosmos" carried out as part of the "Interkosmos" programme, the participation of groups of specialists from several socialist countries in the comprehensive research and the reliance on an inter-arsenal of modern technologies (including space, aviation and ground-based means) is obvious.

day, talking about future space construction in space of just a boast. One may say of great confidence that on the threshold of a new millennium, perhaps, even earlier, permanent scientific production complexes will appear in orbit. Its foundation will be a cosmonock — "a space house" — the most comfortable complex, such as greenhouses, specially equipped for recreation and athletics and video-communication systems.

present space technology pharmaceuticals have been semindustrial level. In the specialized space factories terrestrial enterprises will probably work on a planned basis and become one of the mainstays in the national economy. The space age will be found for many uses involving in the construction of space vehicles, increasing the possibility of bringing instruments and other apparatus back to earth.

Wolff

ENTERTAINMENT

INTERNATIONAL PRIZE FOR SOVIET GRAPHIC ARTIST

Soviet graphic artist Dmitry Bitt has been awarded the international Johann Gutenberg Prize in honor of the 40th anniversary of the Victory over fascism. He created impressive cycles of drawings for books by Soviet authors dealing with World War II events. The prize, which was presented by the magistrature of Leipzig (the German Democratic Republic) was instituted in the '60s in honor of the famous 15th-century German printer, Johann Gutenberg, one of the founders of book printing in Europe. The prize is regarded in the world publishing circles as one of the most outstanding.

FEDOSKINO MINIATURES



S. Borodkin (1850-1938). "Troika". Beginning of the century. G. Larichev (1920). "Vestige of the Beautiful" and "Tsvetich Ivan".

A short while ago Izdatel'stvo Iskusstvo Publishers issued an album dedicated to works by folk miniature painters of Fedoskino, an ancient Russian village. The village lies in a picturesque part of the Moscow Region some thirty kilometers from the capital. This every specific art of lacquer painting on papier-maché dates back to the end of the 18th century.

Papier-maché is as solid as any hard wood. Card-board is the basic raw material. After special treatment, papier-maché is used to make boxes for jewelry, snuff-boxes, etc. After being given their shape, the boxes are put into the painting coat, dried and covered with black lacquer and bright red enamel. The process is then repeated but this time with transparent layer of lacquer. All these preparations are necessary for the painters to start their work. The subjects of their miniatures are landscapes, portraits, genre scenes, fables, the famous folk tales, holiday tea parties, historical and fairy-tale heroes.

The album has nearly 200 reproductions of miniatures by Fedoskino painters of the past centuries and those of our times.

Tatyana ANDRIASOVA

On tour of three countries

Russian and Soviet music constitutes the basis of a new program of the Leningrad Philharmonic Society Symphony Orchestra which will soon embark on a tour of ten cities in Norway, Sweden and Finland.

The orchestra will perform in the capitals of these countries and in Leningrad's twin cities of Turku and Oulu. A concert in Stockholm will be dedicated to the 50th anniversary of the Swedish-USSR Society.

Besides symphonic pieces by Ciaikov, Tchaikovsky, Prokofiev and Shostakovich, the musicians will also take up new works by Leningrad composers. Most concerts will be conducted by young Leningrad conductors — M. Jansons and R. Marinyov.

For the 40th anniversary of Victory

A big exhibition of photographs and books on the 40th anniversary of the great Victory over German fascism, sponsored by the SSSR Foreign Trade Company and V/O Mosfilm, is now open at the premises of the All-Union Cultural Center in Leningrad.

The book, "Truth and Victory" about the Second World War published by Avangard Publishing and presented at the opening ceremony, aroused great interest.

Chamrousse film festival

In the middle of March, the 10th International festival of famous films will take place in the French town of Chamrousse. Out of the fifty full-length films entered for the main contest, the selection committee has chosen seven works by film makers of France, Italy, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union, Great Britain, and the United States of America. The USSR is sending to the festival comedy by S. Samsonov, "Steppe People Are Provided With Hotel Accommodations".

WHAT'S ON!

March 2-4

THEATRES

Bolshevik Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). Guest performances by the Prague National Theatre (Czechoslovakia). 2 — Smetana, "Dalibor" (opera). Bolshoi Theatre performances: 3 (mat) — Rimsky-Korsakov, "The Legend of the Invisible City of Kitezh"; 3 (ev) — Adami, "Ciselle" (ballet).

State Academic and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 2 — Tchaikovsky, "Iolanthe" (opera). 3 — Tchaikovsky, "Bogdan Onegin" (opera). 4 — Tchaikovsky, "Swan Lake" (ballet).

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.). 2 — "Operetta... Operetta" (musical review). 3 (mat) — Gladkov, "Kholodnyy"; 3 (ev) — Milyutina, "Girls in a Flurry"; 4 — Supplé, "Die eckhne Galatée".

FILMS

Festival of Czechoslovak films. Cinemas: "Praga" (10 Zlatykh Neledy) Sq. "Ukraina" (10/2 Barkaya St.). Metro Bagrationovskaya. "Gorizont" (21/10 Komso-

Central Artists Club (10/2 Kiyevskaya Embankment). An exhibition of works by eight young painters and graphic artists of the Ukraine. On display are genre paintings, landscapes, portraits. Daily, except Mondays, 11 a.m. to 8 p.m. Metro: Kulturny, trolleybus 8.

Exhibition Hall, USSR Leningrad (20 Zlatykh Neledy) Sq. An exhibition by Azerbaijan artists. On display are landscape paintings, portraits, genre scenes, and still life. Daily, except Mondays, 11 a.m. to 8 p.m. Metro: Kiyevskaya.

BUSINESS



With assistance of Voest Alpine

The Byelorussian Iron-and-steel plant, the youngest of its kind in the USSR, is confidently stepping up output. It was built in the Byelorussian city Zhitobio (Byelostavia is a Soviet Union republic to the west of the USSR) with close cooperation between the Soviet organizations and the Voest Alpine, an Austrian state industrial concern, with the participation of Danilov, an Italian firm.

This plant, as distinct from other enterprises of this kind, has no open-hearth furnaces or converters, because it operates on scrap iron. The plant's electric smelting and rolling shops are completely automated and mechanized. The plant is designed to produce 500,000 tonnes of rolled stock a year.

The construction of the plant in Zhitobio is but one aspect of

the fruitful USSR-Austria cooperation.

Trade, scientific, technological and other relations between the two countries expand with every passing year. The trade done between the two countries has more than doubled in the last five years. Long-term agreements and programmes on trade and scientific-technological cooperation have been signed and are now in operation.

International exhibitions in 1985

This year, the USSR will host 18 international exhibitions—three of them major branch displays, 14 specialized, and one CMEA exhibition.

The first of the branch exhibitions will be "Public Health, Medical Equipment and Drugs", or "Public Health-85", and will be held between May 28 and June 6. Its stands will display the newest achievements in medicine. The most extensive stand in the Soviet part of the exhibition will be "Medical Instruments and Apparatus".

An international specialized exhibition "Inryprom-85" will open in Leningrad in August when the world's leading fish firms will demonstrate their achievements in this field. The motto of that exhibition is "Modern Means of Reproduction and Exploitation of Marine Biological Resources". Novelties in municipal and everyday service equipment will be demonstrated at Sokolniki and Krasnoye Presnoye exhibition grounds. In September as part of the exhibition "Intermach-85". As for the specialized exhibitions, two of them "Tele-Cine- and Radio Equipment", "Tehniko-85" and "Robotocomplex-85" were held in Moscow earlier this year. "Interlag-wear Industries" will open in Dushanbe, and in Kishinev — "Machines and Mechanisms for the Comprehensive Mechanization of Cultivation and Packing in Vegetable Growing and Viticulture". "Trigellon-85" will take place in Tashkent, in Yerevan — "Mountain Agriculture-85". There will be other exhibitions as well.

Energy to go to Finland

The Leningrad power grid has completed commissioning of the world's largest transformation complex rated at more than one million kilowatts for the inter-system power transmission line USSR-Finland.

The complex is called "The Vyborg Transformation Substation for 330-400 kilovolt high tension power transmission line USSR-Finland".

It is designed for ensuring parallel operation of the Unified Power Grid of the Soviet Union and the single power system of the Scandinavian countries, Norway, Sweden and Finland. The complex is the first of its kind in the world. Every year, this power "bridge" will assure the delivery of more than four thousand million kilowatt-hours of electricity from this country to Finland.

The electric power grids of the two countries "merge" near Vyborg. However, it has been difficult to unite them, because this means that the partners in such a union must work in strict harmony. A slightest mishap in one of the links may lead to disruptions and disconnection of the whole system. In the meantime, the power systems in the Soviet Union and Finland have different norms and standards for the quality of electricity. The stability of the association will increase considerably if it becomes possible to ensure the independence of each of the major systems which form part of the whole. That is why in the choice of the path for the high-tension power transmission line between the two countries the most acceptable of the five variants suggested was transmission with a rectifying-inverting installation recognized as the most acceptable in its technical and economic performance. It converts alternating current into a direct one and vice versa. It is this installation that allows the two different systems to preserve their "stability".

Since a complex of this type is a novelty, the scientists, engineers and factory specialists have had to solve quite a few complicated scientific and technological problems in order to equip it with a reliable, economical and, in some respects, unique equipment of Soviet manufacture.

SOVIET RAIL IN 1985

North-South, East-West — travel by Soviet Rail is best!

Soviet Rail's comfortable trains, with its through sleeping-car service, will take you to 26 countries in Europe and Asia. Our two (or one) berth first-class sleepers and second-class three- and four-berth sleepers are of our service.

Soviet Rail guarantees all its passengers a comfortable and relaxing journey, plus first-class service. Get to know the Soviet Union the right way by travelling with us.

Transit rail journeys through the USSR from east to west or north to south (and vice versa) afford passengers with the opportunity of getting to know the largest country on our planet, of becoming acquainted with its history, culture, traditions and picturesque landscape, of experiencing at first hand the hospitality and warmth of the Soviet people.

TRAVEL THE CHEAP WAY BY TRAIN!

For further information on Soviet sleeping-car services, please contact your nearest travel agent or Intourist office.



Machine-builders cooperate

Cooperation in the development of flexible automatic production systems for machine-building and their wide-scale use in the economies of the CMEA countries has become one of the urgent tasks.

For example, the Berco scientific and production complex in Siera Zagora is a major enterprise turning out robots and manipulators as well as flexible automatic systems in Bulgaria. The output of this plant is widely exported to the socialist countries. The Krasny Proletary plant of Moscow has become one of

Berco's partners. They will produce jointly industrial robots and supply each other with some parts and components. Another Bulgarian enterprise — Iotrasnash — participates in the development of automatic storehouses. Krasny Proletary also cooperates with the Merzban plant in Berlin, the machine-tool plant in Sofia, the Pervolozh plant in Zagreb, the machine-tool plant in Hanol and to the Polish city of Pruszkow. It regularly sends to these enterprises and receives from them working teams to study on the spot the know-how.

'WE HAVE LEFT OUR HEARTS IN MOSCOW'

Answering a question on the brightest impressions about this country, Australian tourists Michelle Connor and Carolyn Book exclaimed: Of course, it is the snow. We are seeing it for the first time in our lives. Moscow, which is a huge, well-disciplined city, looks so cozy enshrouded in snow. We visited places near Moscow. It is difficult to find words to describe this beauty.

Their tourist group consists of ballerinas and ballet teachers. They are in Moscow to learn about the work of leading Soviet dancers and choreographers. I am an instructor in Russian classical ballet in Sydney, said Elaine Mehela, and I am lucky to have met Sofia Golovkina, the ballerina and teacher. This was an unforgettable meeting. Sofia told me about teaching methods and gave a few master classes. As a teacher of reminiscence, she gave me a book about the Bolshoi ballet school.

Intourist news

They met the dean of the ballet department of the State Theatrical Institute (GITIS) Yevgeny Yudin and observed ballet group classes in the "Mezhit's Association's House of Culture". As soon as we return to Australia we shall all order T-shirts with the inscription "We have left our hearts in Moscow", they said smiling heartily.

Yelena HANGA

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars



VENIAMIN SMEKHOV

It is clear that Smekhov is an actor of serious and important roles. Hence his irony regarding the TV Alhos which, compared with his theatrical characters, is an elegant trifling. But the regrettable paradox is that millions of people know Smekhov only as a performer of that part: alas the auditorium of a theatre cannot be compared with vast TV audiences.

True, there is yet another possibility to acquaint with Veniamin closer. This time not as an actor but as a man of letters. More than ten years of his life have been devoted to this passion. Smekhov has published a tragicomic — "Serving Muscovy Caneel Stand o' Fuss" (a story about the life of a modern actor; backstage stories, reminiscences of the people he has met in life and of his work on plays and get-togethers with audiences). Besides, Smekhov is the author of several productions for the theatre and TV. He has tried himself as a director at the television and for many years has been a constant scriptwriter and director of programmes for the literary and drama department. His productions "Education Seminars" by Flaubert, telecasts on classical Oriental poetry and the creative work of Nekrasov were a great hit. We shall shortly see the premiere of his TV production based on Gogol's "Sorochinsky Fair", in which the Taganka Theatre company participated.

G. Veniamin, is there any principle to which you remain faithful as an actor, playwright, writer and producer?

A.: Yes, of course. All those are creative functions and obey the same rules. For me the most important is: never to copy anyone. I try to be my own self, just as nature created me...

Tatyana SAVITSKAYA

Audiences came to know and love Veniamin Smekhov a few years ago, when, having overcome a sceptical opinion of himself as a film actor, he played the part of Alhos to a much-lauded TV musical "Thirteen Musketeers" (based on a novel of the same title by Dumas). After that the actor was showered with numerous letters which, by the way, did not undo his scepticism. Smekhov was of the opinion that this part could have been played much better and that in order to seriously assess his acting record, it was necessary to visit the Moscow Theatre on Taganka.

In fact, for many years he has been one of the leading actors of this popular theatre and takes part in practically all its best attended productions. He played Mayakovsky in "Listen!", Clodius in "Hamlet", Voland in "The Master and Margarita", the Baron in a recent premiere of Gorky's play, "The Lower Depths". It is impossible to make all these roles fit into any particular line of his acting. In fact, from the list it